VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY. At a meeting of the Democrats of the county of Pittsylvania, held on Monday, 21st February, at the Court House, General B. W. S. Cabell was appointed Chairman, and Major Frederick Oberthier Secretary. After an eloquent and appropriate address, from the Chairman, in explanations and the county of the county of

propriate address from the Chairman, in explanation of the objects of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by William M. Tredway, and unanimously and heartily adopted : Party organization can only be tolerated when based upon sound and salutary principles; other-wise it degenerates into faction, and becomes odious and mischievous. During the many years of conflict and strife which have already passed in the progress of our Government, the Demo-cratic party claim to have formed and preserved

their organization upon well-defined principles. After many struggles, occasionally deleated, but oftener encumbered and thwatted by opposition, these have at length been fairly tested, and most triumphantly vindicated. Four years ago the issue was made with the Whig party, involving distinctly their principles. They advocated a National Bank, as beneficial and necessary; we opposed it as dangerous, unnecessary and unconstitutional. They advocated the High Protective Tariff of 1642, as a cherished measure, wise in its provisions, and valuable in its results. We warred against it, as unjust in its provisions and partial in its benchis. We recommended a low Tariff, for revenue only, as best for the people and the Government. They denounced the Inde pendent Treasury system, with the specie feature, as dangerous, impracticable and ruinous. We advocated it, as a wise measure, best adapted for keeping the national revenues and regulating the entrency. Such were the leading measures, based upon distinctive principles, which divided the two great parties, and were decided by the people, the result was the triumph of Democratic principles, and the election of a Democratic President and Congress, with power to carry out their measures; and, now, when the period has again attived for the election of another Chief Ere utive Officer, the Democratic party point with pride and confidence to the faithful redemption of all their pledges, and the signal success of their measures. Behold our country, without a National Bank, and exchanges well regulated; with the Independent Treasury in operation, the Government receiving and paying out in one year nearly 100 000,000 dellars in specie, without injury to the banking or commercial interests-nay, while these are unusually prosperous, low Tariff of 1846, the resources of the United States wonderfully developed, and her wealth the marvel of the world. Every interest, commercial, agricultural and mechanical, prosperous and advancing, while, with greatly reduced taxes on the useful and ordinary articles of consumption, the Government derives about 8 000 000 dollars more of revenue than under the Protective Tariff of 1842. But besides all this, we promised to receive into our Union Texas, tree, independent, disenthralled Texas, inhabited by a people "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," and congenial with us in spirit and feeling. This pledge, too, sanctioned and made imperative by the voice of the nation, has been redeemed, fallhfully redeemed. A nother star of no little magnitude has ranged within our orbit, shedding its light over the South in opposition to the chill ug abadeses of northern farmaticism. This has been done by the voluntary assent of a free graph, without weak lan or injury receining the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit,

She has ventured to cross into carifery a part of the State of Texas, one of the States of this Union, and, without cause or provocation, to shed the blood of our citizens upon our soil. At length our forbearance exhausted, our moderation abused and our honor mocked, the Government of the United States, through her Executive and Legis-lative departments, almost with unanimity declared that "war had been brought on by the act of Mexico." They sent forth her treasure and her people to avenge her wrongs and vindicate her insulted honor. So palpably just and necessary was this course, that even party feeling forgot its shackles and patriotically rallied around the President of the United States by their votes in Congress and voluntary rally to the scene of war, nay, by the consecration of their blood to the justice of our cause and the truth of the declaration, announced by our President and ratified by Congress. As in the administration of the civil department of our government by President Polk, the wisdom of his measures are attested by extraordinary success and the magnitude of their results, so in the military department, the wisdom and sagacity of the Comman der-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, the skill and bravery of our generals and officers, and the valor and devotion of our soldiers are gloriously attested by the unbroken current of military achievements and brilliant victories hitherto accomplished. The splendor of these, can only be equalled by the moral sublimity of that huforbearance and desire for peace, which have graced our victories. A war thus necessari'y commenced and justified by every consideration of national honor and right, can only be ter mina'ed honorably, by effecting a treaty which shall guarantee "indemnity for the past and secu-

rity for the future." Therefore, Resolved, That the consistency, firmness and ability of President Polk, illustra ted in his administration, command admiration and demonstrate his pre-eminent fitness for the highest office within the gift of a free people. point with pride and exultation, to the faithful and complete redemption of every pledge under which he went into office, and to his firm and patriotic resistance to federal encroachments on the Constitution-especially has he signalized himself among the most republican Presidents, by the moral courage with which he has resisted and crushed corrupt and unconstitutional schemes of Internal Improvement.

2 Resolved. That the successful operation of the Revenue Tariff bill and Independent Treasury system, adopted in 1846, confirms our confidence in them, and enhances our estimate of the value of the Democratic policy.

3. Resolved, That the message of President Polk, assigning his reasons for refusing his assent to the River and Harbor Bill of 1847, embodies, with unanswerable force, the true Republi can doctrine with regard to Internal Improve-ment by the General Government, and illustrated forcibly the wisdom and value of the Veto

4. Resolved, That experiment has dissipated the theory of the expediency or necessity of a

National Bank.
5. Resolved, That the war now existing between Mexico and the United States was brough on by the act of Mexico, without just cause or provocation; that the annexation of Texas was rightfully and tairly effected, and was no just cause of war; that, being admitted as a State by the sword of her Revolution, the President of the United States was bound to protect and defend every portion of the State of Texas against invasion; that a claim set up by another power to any part thereof, did not diminish his obligation to protect it, and therefore the removal of our army to the Rio Grande, advised by General Taylor, was an act obligatory upon the President, and demanded by the threatened invasion of one

of the States of this Union. 6. Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the President, as Commander inchief of the Army and Navy of the United States, for the wisdom and humanity of the measures de vised for the prosecution of a foreign war; to the officers of the army, for their skill and bravery; and not less due to the gallant rank and file, for their courage, submission to hardships, and de-votion to their country's cause.

7. Resolved, That we deprecate the existense of party feeling in regard to the war; but, since it has been brought about, as the last desperate pledge our best efforts, and "a steepless vigi-lance," to the vindication of our nation's rights . We rejoice that our national dag is com- selay. misted to the Democratic mity, and appeal most enfiden by to the American heart for its support a motion of

ings of the anti-war blue light Federalists of 1812; -that the recent resolution passed by the House of Representatives, that the war was unconstitutionally and unjustifiably brought on by us, is a reproach and disgrace to our country-to our officers and brave soldiers;—that the delays on the part of Congress to meet the exigency of the war, by voting men and money in an available manner, awakensdeep anxiety, and should arouse the indignation of the people; - and that to delay unreasonably, and enact laws palpably ineffectucable plan of raising men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, is an outrage upon national honor, trifling with the momentous interests involved in our contest, and attempting

> dare not openly avow.
>
> 10. Resolved, That we approve of the State Convention proposed to be held in Richmond, on 28th Feb, and appoint the following persons to represent the Democratic party of Pittsylvania in that body, viz: Daniel Coleman, Sr, Stephen Coleman, Walter Coles, Sr, J. M. Whittle, Jos. M. Terry, N. Wilson, Julius Allen, John Jones, A. D. Claiborne, J. L. Claiborne, Walter Coles, Jr., R. M. Kirby, O. E. Hambleton, J. C. Carter, Wm. Rison, Tarpley White, John L. White, P. W. Hairston, Robert Easley, D. Coleman, Jr., James Garland, Abraham Lewis, William F. Ritchie and B. M. De Witt of Richmond, and S. B. Major and J. B. Stovall of the House of Dele-

to effect, by indirection, a party purpose through

national disaster, and at an expense which they

11. Resolved, That we approve of a National publican party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the nominees 12. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secre-

tary be added to the foregoing list of delegates.

13. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lynchburg Republican,

Richmond Examiner and Enquirer.

B. W. S. CABELL, Ch'man. F. OBERTHIER, Sec'ty.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS .- First Session

THURSDAY, MARCE 2, 1848.

SENATE. Mr. Bradbury, after some remarks on the delay in the printing of the President's Message and documents, in which he suggested, that at the rate at which copies were now supplied, Senators could not obtain their quota before the commencement of next session, submitted the follow-

Resolved, That the committee on Printing be requested to ascertain and report at what time the copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, ordered by the Senate to be printed, which have not yet been delivered, may

Atter a few words from Mr. Dix and Mr. Westcott, who stated that the delay in furnishing the maps, and the manner in which they were sent in, were the principal causes of the delay, the resolution was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Dix,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Buildings be instructed to enquire into the expediency

by Mr. Alexander Vathemare, copies of the standard welches and measures of the United

craising on the fishing grounds from Canada, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, cruises in cheaper vessels, and are thus placed in a situation more advantageous than that of our own ashermen. They pray such a modification of the tariff as shall make the duties on foreign fish spe-

The amendments of the House to the Senate bill to make attachments which are made under process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States, were con curred in, on the motion of Mr. Webster, who briefly explained their effect as confining the operation of the bill to future cases, and reserving debts to the U. States.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Claims reported the amendments of the House to th bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, with a recommendation that the Senate concur

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conger from the committee on Printing reported an order for printing 10,000 extra copies of Col. Howison's report on the climate, soil and productions of Oregon. This gave occasion for long conversation as to the delay of the printing and the manner of its execution; in the course of which, Mr. Clingman proposed to amend the order reported, by adding a resolution of inquiry whether the Congress printers had not forfeited their contract; which was ruled out of order. The bill providing additional Examiners in th

Patent Office was amended, by fixing the salary of those officers at "\$2,000," and read a third time and passed. The maps and drawings of Lieut. Abert, and

the report and maps of Lieut. Emory, were ordered to be printed or engraved. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the committee on the Rules, reported sundry amendments; which were

The debate on the defleiency appropriation bill was, on motion of Mr. Vinton, ordered to be terminated at 2 o'clock to morrow. The Speaker laid before the House the memo rial of Francis H. Smith, relative to a plan for taking the yeas and nays by telegraph. It was referred to the committee on Public Buildings

and Grounds. The Speaker laid before the House the memo rial of Alexander Vattemare, respecting the exchange of books, &c.; which was referred to the

ommittee on the Library.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for deficien-cies, and the debate was continued by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, Mr. Truman Smith, Mr. Ficklin, and Mr. Levin, when the committee

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848. SENATE.

TREATY WITH MEXICO. At an early hour to-day, the Senate went into Executive Session, for the purpose, as was well understood, of considering the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, and remained with closed doors un til the hour of adjournment.

Nothing of a definite character has as yet ranspired in regard to the action of the body this important matter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal having been read, Mr. Schenck addressed the Chair with reference to his appointment, from the Ohio delegation, on the committee to accompany the remains of the late venerable representative from Massachusetts to their last resting place. He expressed his gratification up-on being made the subject of this appointmentbut, on account of the change in the weather, and the probable exposure of his health which might result from a trip to a colder climate at this time, he was compelled to ask to be excused from go ing, which he now did, and moved that the vacancy in that committee be filled by the appointment of some other member of the delegation from his State-which motion was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Edwards of Ohio. Mr. Cabell moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the State of the

Union.
Mr. J. A. Rockwell moved that the House resolve Itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and proposed that the resolueffort of a party bankrupt in political capital, we of the appropriation, will be reconsidered, made will meet the issue, and rejoice that our cause is so apply to-morrow, and that the House to-morexample of the Republican tathers in 1812, and day, he was desirous that the private calendar, of Virginia. So that if the wishes of our political tathers are the standard of the private calendar, of Virginia. So that if the wishes of our political tather are the private calendar, of Virginia. hould be called over, that those claimants against whose claims there was no objection, might re- would long since have been exhibited of a Govand honor nearest treign and domestic ascall- ceive incitelief which they sought, without further ernor appearing before a party Convention to

S. Reserved That a rigorous accommon of pare at 2 o'clock order, was reconsidered, among the part of the Province took the samp in Ohio within the last circle months.

titled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce the rates of postage, limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of fraud on the revenues of the post office department," passed 3rd March, 1845 .-Read twice and referred to the committee on post

offices and post-roads. Mr. Cummin rose to what he supposed to be a privileged question, and submitted a resolution

that the bour of meeting of the House hereafter al and evasive of the only available and practi- shall be eleven c'clock, A. M., until otherwise The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege, and it was not entertain-

> THE PRIVATE CALENDAR. On motion of Mr. J. A. Rockwell, the House on the Private Calendar, which was called over, and such bills as were not objected to were laid aside to be reported to the House.

The calendar having leen partly called over, the committee rose and reported several private bills—some with and others without amendment. The amendments were considered and concurred

in, and the bills were severally passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the commissioner of Patents, which was referred to the committee on Patents. Mr. G. W. Jones moved that the committee or

Printing be instructed to inquire into the expedi-

ency of printing an extra number of copies of said

report—which motion was agreed to.

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, trans mitting tabular statements of the number and deiguation of emigrant passengers who arrived in the United States during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1847; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bingham presented sundry resolutions of he Legislature of Michigan, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The House then adjourned.

P. S., that "the indications are very favorable to the ratification of the treaty. The final question will not be taken till to-morrow (Saturday,) but a great effort will be made to take it then."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writes resting statements for what they are worth :

The treaty is what the man said of the fever, cation are not altogether abandoned.

There was a strong article in last evening's Union in favor of the ratification, accompanied by some singular arguments which present the subderstand that if this treaty is not ratified, our chances of finding a government in Mexico that will ratify any treaty on the basis of indemnity being made with Mr. Trist, holds its breath by that treaty, and its rejection by our Senate would bevilably destroy it and lead the way perhans,

usa', I have no arsitation to endorse. The question then is reduced to ratifying Mr.

the courself the prace party of the countryprosceution of the war, spurn the only means of arriving at honorable adjustment of our national account with Mexico." The charge is a grave Query, will the Whigs in a body oppose the treaty? I believe not; but between them and the Democrats who are opposed to it, the treaty, if acted upon definitely to day, would undoubtedly be strangled.

But to return to my figure! The longer the patient is under medical treatment, the more likely are the inflammatory symptoms to subside, the more probable is the recovery. There is a charm in that word "peace," which

on the other; and the present and immediate considerations are ever uppermost in the minds of

The longer the Treaty remains before the Se nate, the more public opinion will be brought to bear on the opposition to it, and the more tract able will become the Democratic Senators. It is one thing to oppose a peace, and another to oppose the administration.

There is a rumor in town, based on a letter received from a very respectable officer now in Mexico, that the English, during the last sum-This is said to have alarmed Mr. Calhoun and his friends, but I will not positively venture to say which way Mr. Calhoun and his friends will vote. That matter will depend on the bearing of the Mexican question on that of slavery .-

Further than that Mr. Calhono is for peace, and | leaders are eminently so. his party with him. I have heard it whispered that the Whigs in tend to let the treaty die on the table; but that ex-periment is not likely to be successful, from the eason above stated. Neither will the Clay and Paylor Whigs agree as to the course to be pur sued, and thus the treaty may escape by a two

thirds majority, saving as many Senators person ally as circumstances admit of, and allowing as many to vote against it as can be spared to save the treaty. Were it not for the Presidential election, the treaty would have been roughly handled long ere this. My remarks about the opposition to the treaty of one member of the Cabinet, have, by a few uninitiated persons, been improperly applied to the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker; his views on the subject of the treaty concerned in them, and he is not the man to de-

sert the President at this crisis. The brilliant part of the administration, as far as regards its able hands of Mr. Walker, who nearly doubted the revenue by diminishing taxation to one half.— Mr. Walker's ambition may well be satisfied with that, till the people call for the next instalment of his energies and talents. Till then he will use his influence and his mind to extricate the administration from its present difficulties.

[From the Examiner.]

The Whig press of this city is out upon Gov. Smith for addressing the Democratic Convention. in accordance with an invitation and request of that body. The sensibilities of the Whig are shocked at the "novel exhibition-novel in Virginia certainly, and so far as its knowledge ex tends, in every other State of this Union, -of a Governor of a great commonwealth consenting which he is not even a member, to make a display of his peculiar powers as an 'extra' stump orator." (We quote the language of the Whig.)

of the States it is nothing unusual for a Govern-or to address his fellow-citizens upon the political questions of the day, and we assert, without the fear of contradiction, that it is not a "novel spec-tacle" to find, in a Virginia Whig newspaper, the most extravagant landation of a "stump speech" delivered by a Whig Governor. We may also assert with safety, that if no Governor of Virginia has ever appeared before the people as a "stump orator," it is not because the Whige of this State have always insisted that its Chief Magistrate should not mingle in the fury of party strile. We state upon unquestionable authority, that in 1840, the Governor of Virginia, a supporter of Gen. Harrison's election, was invimakes a display of his powers as a popular ora-

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, March 6, 1848.

THE RICHMOND WHIG, A GREAT JOKER. In reading the Whig of Thursday morning last, one would suppose that unless it was joking, the Democratic party had shown an unbroken front in denouncing the "glorious" officers and men whose deeds in Mexico surpass any thing to be found in the records of history.

How far the facts of the case are truly set forth supposing that the Whig may be serious instead of in a joking humor, it is proper for us to state; and in doing so, we will confine ourselves to our own State, though the positions we take will apply with equal force throughout the Union, as showing the difference between the Democratic party and the "everlasting Whig party."

The Democracy of Richmond held a meeting to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention, and that meeting adopted resolutions which doubtless carried "aid and comfort" to the hearts of every officer and man who had risked his life in Mexico in defence of the rights and honor of this glorious country. The Whigs held a meeting also for the appointment of delegates to their Convention, and a resolution was introduced which was complimentary to Generals Scott and Taylor, for the lustre they had shed upon American arms; and it threw the meeting into a most tumultuous uproar, that led to the withdrawal of the resolution, which, during the discussion, was characterized as a mere jeu d'esprit. We don't know Miss Judy Spree, but from the inability of the Whiggery of this "Gibraliar of Whiggery" to pull her through, one would suppose that Daniel A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing | Lambert was a mere chicken in weight compared from Washington on Friday evening, adds as a with her, though it may be said that the Taylor and Scott harness-wearers could have pulled her through the meeting, but for those who worked in the traces of "the Embodiments," (senior and junior,) hitching on to the tail of her car and ho'ding it stationary. So much for the honors paid on the 3rd March as follows. We give his inte- to our gallant army in Mexico by the "Gibral-

tar of Whiggery. The Democratic meetings throughout the State "getting no better very tast," but "while there is life there is life there is hope;" and while the treaty is being considered by the Senate, the chances of its ratification for the heroic achievements of our bodiment," seems destined to kill himself off by show a lofty feeling of patriotism and love and ject in a new light. We are there given to un- fined to the "availability" of their two candidates for the Presidency-One, the open opponent of latest revelation of the Delphic oracle. General the war, after having caught the mesmeric fluid Taylor, however, in saying that he is a Whig, in defence of his country so far as to wish that virtually repudiates Whig "principles," for he are indeed small, if not desperate. The government which has made the treaty or sanctioned its
she had assigned him some nock or corner which save that he will "look to the Constitution, and ed of the annihilation of Mexican nationality or

Scott, the greatest of living Captains, was born and bred in that county, and yet so unmindful of that fact was the Whig party in their hot zeal for President making, that his name is not mentioned in the proceedings of their meeting; nor, it our recollection be right, is his name mentioned in the Whig meeting in the "Cockade," where he spent the days of his early manhood-nor is it mentioned in Bronswick, which adjoins his native county, in the Whig meeting held there .-At the meeting of the Democracy of "the Cockade" they not only express their thanks to Genls. makes the boldest and most determined man he- Scott and Taylor, and the officers and men under their command, but they adopted a resolution choice is between the positive sacrifice of blood in behalf of the great Captain, which it is enough and treasure on one side, and a prospective boon to say was such a one as he deserved connected to say, was such a one as he deserved, connected with the fact, that he was a native of that county. We now come to the embodiment of the feelings of the two great parties in Virginia. The Demoeratie Convention adopted just such resolutions as will make the hearts of our brother-countrymen, who have sustained our country's just cause, beat high when they read the grateful tribute to their worth, and they will then, doubtless turn to the Virginia Whig journals, there expecting to find embodied in the proceedings of the Whig Convention a hearty response to the sentiments expressed by the Democratic State Convention. In the midst of their disappointment they may exclaim, Our Country is not ungrateful, but Whig

THE TIMES.

We will not call the Times an "artful dodger," because it might say, that we were calling "nicknames;" and, also, because we think it dodges very badly. We asked it this question :

"We would advise the Times, from prudential considerations, to wait until it set the resolutions of our Democratic Convention, which will appear very soon. In the meantime, we ask the Times to state, categorically, when it shall endorses or not the positions they assume."

To which it replies: "The Enquirer advises us, before we indulge in comment, to wait until we see the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, 'which will appear very soon;' but asks us, 'in the meantime, to state, categorically,' whether we endorse them or not. We demur to being forced upon any such unreasonable necessity. But why is it that the resolutions are so mysteriously delayed? Are they, too, to be reformed by a committee, like the We give fair warning, that having heard them twice read, in the most audible and emphatic voice of Mr. Caskie, we remember their import with tolerable accuracy. If General Cass and Mr. Dallas are not prefermitted by their terms from all hopes of support in Virginia, we know not the force of language. The 15th Alabama resolution, which the Enquirer commends to our consideration, has no sort of effect in removing the difficulty. Mr. Martin's summary remedy ought, by all means, to have been applied. But a proverb saith, 'It is never too late to do good.'"

Here we have the recollection of the Times, held up as a rod of terror, to require the resolutions to be published as they were adopted by question propounded to it, by saying, "We demur | public. to being forced upon any such unreasonable necesnty." If it remembers them "with tolerable accuracy," after "having heard them twice read in the Now, the Whig knows very well that in many most audible and emphatic voice by Mr. Caskie," why dodge the simple question we have put to it? The Convention endorsed the Alabama resolutions; and the one presented to the consideration of the Times, was sufficient for it to have given its assent to or dissent from the principle embodied in it-namely, that of the constitutional equality of Southern citizens in acquired territory; and from this principle the Wilmot Proviso boldly dissents.

We think the South has cause for alarm, when From the same anicle in the Times we clip

"They set out with rather an alventure"s postelate, saving: much question whether two John Don-

Mr. Rockweil, the resolution terminating dethe at 2 o'clock coday, was reconsidered, among

THE ENQUIRER. | which have taken place in the 'glorious Whigh as the enlightened governments of Europe Even | largely increased. The present, from appearance, the House of Commons in England, have adopt ances, may be a session of unusual interest, and ed the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Walker for the foregoing correction of errors, doubt ess ungans of Richmond, within the last few months." This shows that we felt our inability to do that which it would take two John Donkeys to jot | put forth by Mr. Walker-yet this vain Whig | Legislature. It shows, at least, that Judge Ta-

In another column we present the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, They were not "re-formed" by the committee, as the Times insinuates, and appear now as they attended to at the most convenient season. I am were adopted by the Convention, save only in a lew verbal alterations, which do not in the least has improved since yesterday pretty considerably. affect their substance or the principles they contain. It rests now with the Times, and the other Whig papers of the South, to say whether they do or do not endorse the positions laid down. They have themselves stirred the subject, and we desire to know whether they are for or against the constitutional doctrines embodied in the resolu-

The Whig papers, in our opinion, grossly err in the sentiment that Messrs, Cass and Dallas (Mr. Buchanan they say nothing about,) are exy cherished creed, we seek approval and support-(Mr. Buchanan they say nothing about,) are ty cherished creed, we seek approve and do therefore resolve, and do therefore resolve, list. That it any thing could increase our confidence in an Independent Treasury and a Revenue Tariff, it would be found in the to have referred to them at the time of their pub-lication, as laying down the raus sourment operation since, under the suspices of the present to have referred to them at the time of their pubground on this question. Senator Dickinson's resolutions were also fully endorsed by the De mocracy of Richmond as orthodox, and, according to their plain reading, they perfectly coincide of currency and taxation have worked without a with the resolutions of the late Democratic Con- jar, and to the unprecedented prosperity of all the vention. But it was not a question of MEN, but of PRINCIPLES. The Convention assembled, not to and as the best and conclusive proof of their effiadvance nor to thwart the political fortunes of this statesman, nor that "military chieftain"-but their nobler purpose was to proclaim their principles and adopt the organization necessary to secure their triumph. The candidate it nominated was one who has ever carried terror into the Whig ranks; who will unite the Democratic party, and with the nominees of next May as second and third in command, will rout the Whigs as signally as Scott did the public enemy at the City of Mexico, the country is now engaged, originated in the in-or Taylor at Palo Alto. But enough. The retoor Taylor at Palo Alto. But enough. The resolutions will speak for themselves.

ANOTHER "UNIVERSAL LETTER WRITER." The 'Great Unknown" politician, but wellbeloved countrymen who have been fighting our | bodiment," seems destined to kill himself off by battles in a just cause in Mexico; whilst, on the his never-ending letters. In opening Saturday's other hand, the assemblages of the Whigs through- Baltimore Sun, we were not surprised to find "anout the State have been almost uniformly con- other Taylor letter," which we insert below. The "disgruntled" Whigs may be satisfied with this, the would have enabled him to slay or capture a the high interests of our common country, and Mexican in detence of the rights and honor of the last to the principles of party, for my (his) rules of country-The older, a mark our granted who a don." This declaration is in full accordance

news, which is corroborated by private letters that had whipped the Mexicans, and for which he has win his Peter Sken Smith letter, the Native which make its history the grand epic of the have reached here, and which from personal peters that had whipped the Mexicans, and for which he has win his Peter Sken Smith letter, the Native which make its history the grand epic of the thanks of the country, but confesses his igno.

American feature, wherein he declared emphatithe thanks of the country, but confesses his igno-tance of the great measures of government which cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered "the expo-cally that he was not to be considered to the Administration, the President and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the faction of the president and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks the president and his Cabinet, our hearty t received to baring no treaty at all. This would have to be placed in his hands if elected to nent of the party doctrines" of any party. He Webser described the petition of several answer of the Union is categorier, and intended the Property of the Union is categorier, and intended the petition of several answer of the Union is categorier, and intended the Property of the Union of the Unio own respectability." We hope the Whigs may "have a good time" with the many past, present of the free and equal States of this Union, we do and future letters of their new idol:

The Cincinnati Chronicle publishes the following letter from General Taylor, to his friend, Cel. Mitchell. It will be seen by the date that it was written but twenty days since:

My Dear Colonel-Your very kind communiation, and the accompanying newspaper, have duly reached me. In reply to the closing remarks of your letter, I have no hesitation in stating, as I have stated

on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one, and that I mave no DESIRE TO CONCEAL THIS PACT FROM ANY PORTION OF THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. I deem it but candid, however, to add, that if the Whig party de-ire, at the next Presidential election, to cas their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me. Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right, to look to the Constitution and the high interests of our common country, and NOT TO THE PRINCIPLES CO A PARTY, for my rules of action. With my sincerest thanks for your expression of friendship and my best wishes for your success through life, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio. "The Whig politicians are in some excitement upon the comparative popularity of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, &c. The triends of Gen. Taylor are powerful, enthusiastic, and determined that their favorite shall have fair play. The are willing to acquiesce in a Convention fairly constituted, but not willing to be juggled out of the nomination by any of those frauds which railway and TELEGRAPH moliticians have practised upon both Whig and Democratic Conventions, and are not disposed to acquiesce in the lottery, which may indiscriminately give the nomination to McLean, or Scott, or Cass, or Polk, according as the friends of el

ther may give the last impulse to the wheel." Such is the conclusion of a letter dated Rloba mond, 12th February, eleven days before the Whig State Convention, written, no doubt, to the Lynchburg Patriot, the new Whig Taylor paper, by its Legislative editor in this city .have seen them, whether, as a Southern organ, it It seems that the Taylorites had a suspicion and dread of the "telegraph politicians" of the other faction of the Whig party. It happened, however, that the Clay men in the Whig Convention were the real victims of the "telegraph politicians;" for the telegraphic despatches of the supposed Taylor nominations by the Kentucky and North Carolina Whig Conventions, (which despatches were characterized as "talse" by a Clay Speaker at the inceting on Friday night,) struck "the Immortal" with lightning, and, in the opinion of himself and others, secured the vote of the Virginia Whig State Convention for Gen. Taylor. The boot was on the other leg, and the Clayites "suffered some" from the lightning flashes. We but state facts which present themselves to our notice. It is not for us to decide where the "juggling" is, if it exist at all .-We leave it to the Clay and Taylor factions to settle that matter between themselves,

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Com Perry to send a vessel of war to Venezuela, (now in a state of terrible revolution,) to afford protecthe Convention; and yet the Times dodges the tion to American citizens and interests in that re- part of that circuit, but a part of the tenth cir-

Extract of a letter dated WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1848.
Dear Sir-Yesterday, as the day before, the Sena e has been busily engaged in the Treaty projet: - nothing definite has come to light, nor shall we have an insight of the "lights and shadows," for some time to come, judging from the debate that has already occupied the time of the to wit: Senate. Many speculations are affoat as to the action of this Senator, and of that Senator, and well, and no reliance can be placed on the opition of letters published at a distance in reference to the Treaty. It the Treaty is proper and honorable to the country, it will be accepted. Should the provisions not be such, it will be rejected, and We think the South has cause for alarm, when the whole matter be commenced again, de novo, one of the leading Whig journals in its midst as the lawyers say. In the mean time, our troops shows itself so "tender footed" about expressing must not be idle in Mexico, in collecting revenue and chaining more victories, if the enemy wishes to be thrashed a little longer. Yesterday we had a dry speech from the Hon.

> Representatives, by the way of abuse of the Secretary of the Treasury. This great man, Rockwell, from Connecticut, told the house that Mr. Walker was a ninny, and as to finance, that he new no more about finance, than Rockwell did of ocume, that such a Secretary should resign his Patrick, estimated, 13

of practicing near;—that we draw an expectation of the whole of Alexko into an interpretation of the sum of \$3.5 which the Language and there are an interpretation of the sum of \$3.5 whole the plants of the English of the Pertudency in the Language and the sum of \$3.5 whole the plants of the English of the Alexko in the sum of \$3.5 whole the plants of the English of the Pertudency in the Alexko in the sum of \$3.5 whole the plants of the English of the Country of the Pertudency in the Alexko in the sum of \$3.5 whole the plants of the English of the Pertudency in the Alexko in the anticle of the Engli

the benefit of mankind, and are predicating their intentionally allowed to creep into the report, commercial revenue, drawn from the coductions may not at this time be altogether useless to the and Abolitionist, because he enjoys, to his dis-grace, a seat in Congress, presumes to put forth his venom against a manthat is so far above him in intellect and usefulness, that it is invidious to happy to inform you that Mr. Walker is doing thetwo.

Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Virginia, on Tuesday, February 29th,

We, the Democratic Convention of Virginia, unlike the late Whig Convention, who vouchsaled to the people, whose suffrages they court, no declaration of dectrine or assertion of principle, believe it to be our high privilege and solemn duty to state to the country frankly and without reserve the views and opinions for which, as our

administration, they have been established as 21, That we proudly point to the fact that, even in time of war, our great constitutional measures

interests of our country under their influence, as matter of fair congratulation to our ourselves. ciency, equality, wisdom and justice. tial Veto of the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress, as the interposition of a grand constitutional check in the way of a system which is utterly without constitutional warrant, and

wild, wasteful, partial and corrupt expenditure, the mischievous consequences of which cannot be over estimated. 4th, That, in our judgment, the war in which ent with the national honor, just, righteous, constitutional and unavoidable on the part of the U. States; and that, while we insist that the old issues, involving as they do the gravest and most vital questions of internal policy, shall not be kept out of view by our opponents, (unless, indeed, they are willing to recant their opinions,] we cannot but eagerly accept the side of the new we cannot but eagerly accept the side of the new Mexican issue which in their desperation they

truth, justice, right and our country. tice and necessity of the war between the United States and Mexico, and thorough advocates of a the absorption of the Mexican people, and hail | peace, as the crowning glob of a conflict which has illustrated our annals by a series of cx, to sy and

their country against a foreign enemy, through

lties and trials both at home and abroad. 7th. That as Republicans and civizens of one most earnestly protest against the Winthrop and Constitution and wilful assaults on the rights and interests of one portion of our Contederacy, and do most solemnly declare that there is no power either in Congress, or a territorial Legislature, which is its creature, or any where else, save only in the people of a territory in the adoption of a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, to prevent the migration of any citizen of any State, with his property, whether it be slaves or any thing else, to any domain which may be acquired by the common blood

and treasure of the people of all the States. 8.h. That this Convention heartily responds the noble Resolutions of the Alabama State Democratic Convention and will "under no politi cal necessity whatever," support either for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, any person who shall not be the firm and avowed opponent of any plan or doctrine, which in any way interferes with the right of citizens of any one State to possess and enjoy all their property in any territory which may be acquired by the Union, any other State shall enjoy theirs—except so far as that being unwilling to disturb the Missouri compromise, we are content with adherence to i:s

9th. That subject to the indispensable condition already states, we will support any Demo crat who may receive the nomination of the National Convention which will assemble in Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May next, and that it be and is hereby recommended to the Democracy of Virginia, to hold, at their earliest convenience, Conventions in the different Electoral Districts of the State, for the purpose of appointing four Delogates from each of said districts to attend said National Convention, and also an equal number of gentlemen to act as al-

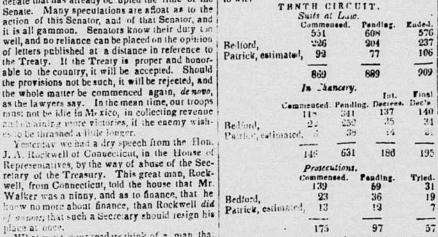
FOR THE ENQUIRER. To Robert E. Scott, Chairman of the Committee

for Courts of Justice. Sir:-The abstract from the reports of the fords at no time any very satisfactory or reliable knows, results from the law under which the reports are made. No one can say what proportion of the cases reported are office judgments, in debt, in which there was no appearance for the same remark applies to the Chancery business, though not to the same extent.

When, however, the Clerks adopt no uniform rule for their reports; when, from some of the circuits, the clerks report all the motions, whether on delivery bonds or in other cases, and from others the clerks report none, and when, added to this, the clerk of the House, in reporting his ab longing to a circuit of which it forms no part then it may not improperly be said that the ab stract will perform no other office than to mislead the Legislature, if relied upon as its sole guide.

year, as forming part of the eighth circuit. In the Circuit Court of that county there were com-menced in the year, ending 30th August last, at law 226 cases, pending 204, decided 237, &c. These are added, and swell the sum total of cases in that circuit. That county (Bedford) forms no ties of Floyd, Carroll, Patrick, Henry, Pitsylva-nia, Franklin and Bedford, with a population in 1840 of about 85,000, or about one-fourth of the population of the State at that time.

Bedford, improperly added to the eighth circuit-



may be erroneous, there being no report from the clerk of that Court. The wrier took the report from Henry, and adopted it as an approximation to the business in Pairick, the larger county of F.

> For the Enquire. THE RAILROAD MANIA.

Every good man, and true, should make it a rule never to falter in a course which is clearly right, when faltering may result in wrong doing and oppression. I feel that I am contending against fearful olds in resisting the influences of the railroad mania, now prevalent; but I feel strong in the strength of the positions and principles which I am trying to main ain; and by your leave, Messrs. Editors, I will persist in my elteave, Messes. Editors, I will persist in my el-forts, and call for help from abler heads and

But whither shall I look for help, when I see so many of our strongest and most straight-laced South siders yielding to the rage of the epidemic? I do not yet give them up. Many of them admit that the policy of creating a heavy debt, for Internal luprovements, is both unsale and unjust; and some of them unbesitating y express the belief, that the State will ultimately be driven to repudiation. Yet they give up, and go for "a slice of diation. Yet they give up, and go for "a slice of the spoils," whilst they are being shared out. I implore all such to abandon that rotten morality, and come back to their true position. It is not so astonishing to see our back-woods brethren, transported thither, with their marketable trucks, in the space of a few short hours. The fanc: is very catching, with people so situated; but even they will ere long discover, that, like other humbugs which have had their day, this lancy for ranirozds, for sparsely populated and moderainous regions, is delusive and deceptious. Railroads are not the things for such regions, and caunot be supported, even if constructed, free of cost, by the transportation of such marketable e mmodities as they make, except at freight so high, as no man could pay without 'working for no-thing and finding himself" Still I can make some allowance for the delusion of those thus situated. But to see grave sires uniting with ardent, inexperienced and visionary sons, almost within sight of Richmond and Petersburg, in enthusiastic support of such schemes as that for a railroad from Richmond to Danville, thereby sanctioning the demoralizing, impoverishing and oppressive log-rolling system in which it was conceived, caps the climax of fell; and humbug-gery, and justifies me in characterizing the rage for railroads, as emphatically a mania. In the name of wonder, what do the farmers and planters of Chesterfield, Amelia, Nottoway and other counties, similarly situated want with a railroad from Richmond to Danvil el Supposing that it mediately upon the line of the road, (by the way, I shrewdly suspect that they will soon think vity differently, if it should ever be made; how mary of the people of these counties would make and of the read in getting to marke? Why it reat I rain is, that many of them, it is a least to pairs of them, would not

ly esponsing this Richmont and Danville screme, when they have the fact before their eyes, that, in getting to market from the upper counties, much he heaviest charges incurred are the railroad combined, the charges are less, by nearly half, than upon the railroad, as every planter knows who has sent his tobacco by that route to market, with all the advantages of revenue from passenman hope for cheaper rates by the proposed the other of these schemes is inevitable. -There is not enough, nor can there be enough made in the whole country upon which they are dependent, to sur port them. Any rates of freight which could keep them in existence, would drive every planter from the rivers as well as from the railroads, and compel them to seek markets by wagons I am not over partial to any scheme-I am not howile to any, if prosecuted by honest means. I am not so far "behint the age" as to be insensible to the advantages, social and comthem and prosper them whenever and wherever they can be made and supported by legitimate means! Experience proves that they will be made by private means, if Government will keep its hands off, wherever and whenever it is apparent that they can be supported. And if eagle-eved capitalists, upon counting the costs and estimating the chances for profits, find it unsafe to invest local interests involved in it, how can the scheme be made profitable or successful in the hands of the position, that works of Internal Improvement are cheaper and better in the hands of private stockholders than when un lertaken and constructed on Government account, either in whole or in Internal Improvement by Government, out any instance of complete success of a scheme so prosecuted, except the single instance of roads of the Northern States, whose brilliant succonstructed by private subscription And I do takes such works, it injures the cause of Infernal Improvement instead of promoting it; for the plain reason that capitalists will not hazard a competition with log-rolling legislators, and log-rolling legislators are unfitted to devise and execute any judicious system of Internal Improvement.

er motions, "of course" giving the Courts no all of the Northern railroads of which I could obtrouble, or occupying any of their time. The tain information—and contrasted the real cost of rain information-and contrasted the real cost of those works, with the supposed cost of the proposed Danville Railroad. The contrast is most strik-ing; between forty odd thousand dollars per mile for railroads constructed by Yankees, and ten thousand dollars per mile for railroads constructed by Virginians! I do not say that it is impossible for Virginians to beat Yankees in the arts of saving and contriving; but all must admit that it improbable I understand that the triends of the Danville scheme predicate their calculations upon their estimate that the distance between Richmond and Danville by railroad will be 1. 0 miles, and the cost per mile ten chou-and dollars, judging by the cost of the Petersburg and other Southern roads. Now I confess that I am uninformed as to the cost of those S where roads, my attention having been especially directed to the North, by the glowing accounts of the magic effects of Northern railroads in making dividents of the sections which they traverse But I shrewdly suspect that, as is usual with railroad enthusiists, they only half state trees and throw aside circumstances in predicating their calculations upon Southern roads. Some of them run, I know, through a level low-land region, and most of them, I learn, are so badly constructed that those who are interested in them almost despair of their The recapitulation of the clerk of the House shows the following results, without estimating matters as they may, the subborn facts revials unshaken, that a dense population and many passenged impropers added to the sightly designed or unshaken, that a dense population and many passenged impropers added to the sightly designed or the sightl sengers are indispensable to the success of any railroad, and the no line of railway as long as will be that proposed from Richmond to Danville

ever was supported by freights. A TAX PAYER ON THE DANVILLE ROAD.

"Major Van Buren, who has just arrived from Washington, states that the clause in relation to Mexican Land Claims, will not be insisted upon by Mexico, and that when inserted, it was in deference to seriair influential men, with a period understanding by the Commissioners and world be objected to by the U. Stone and world be aban once by Mexico."

To Contractors.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 10 o'clock, on Friday, the 31st day of March 1848, for the erection of two additional buildings at the Western Asylum, at Staunton. Plans and specifications will be ready for the inspection of contractors on the 20th day of March, 1848, and can be seen on application to Thomas R. Blackburn, Architect, residing at the Asylum. The sum of \$35,000 has been appropriated for the erection of these buildings. We are authorised to advance \$7,000 to the contractor who undertakes